

# The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

One Year	Six Months	Three Months
DAILY & SUNDAY.....\$10.00	DAILY & SUNDAY.....\$5.00	DAILY & SUNDAY.....\$2.50
DAILY only.....\$6.00	DAILY only.....\$3.00	DAILY only.....\$1.50
SUNDAY only.....\$2.00	SUNDAY only.....\$1.00	SUNDAY only.....\$0.50

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month.....\$1.00  
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year.....\$10.00  
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. \$1.50

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street; Vice-President, Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

W. T. H. Titherton, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.

Paris office, 10 Rue de Valenciennes, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Munsey Building, 500 Pennsylvania avenue, N. E.

Brooklyn office, Room 502, Eagle Building, 303 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with money orders and illustrations for the returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BREKMAN 2200.

## You Can Kill Business With Wrong War Taxes, but Only the National Income Can Pay the War Bills.

Revising the revenue laws now or postponing that revision is a matter of deep importance. It is important because there isn't an industrial concern, there isn't a business house, that can work out its financial problems in the dark as well as it can in the light. No more can an individual. If men and institutions do not know what taxes they are to pay for this year in which they are working they cannot properly prepare to pay those taxes. They cannot satisfactorily and soundly conduct their business and do their work.

Since the taxes which are to be paid in the spring of 1919 are to cover the earnings of individuals and corporations in 1918, these individuals and corporations must, in the management of their current affairs, be at sea until they know what their taxes are to be and how they are to apply, because until they do know these determining factors they cannot know how to spend and otherwise use their incomes.

But in this necessity of providing funds with which to fight the war there is a matter of still greater importance—the taxation itself. If the war is to go on for any length of time, everybody is face to face with all the taxes that anybody or anything can stand. Now, to come point blank to this greatest question of all, how much can we stand? Why, just as much as there can be left over from the national production, after the American people have fed themselves out of that production, have clothed themselves out of that production, have warmed their houses out of that production, have maintained schools for their children out of that production, have kept their cities, towns and villages sanitary and healthful out of that production, have, in a word, lived as they must live out of that production.

To meet the huge expenditures of this war that production is all there is to tax over and over again—national income—as the taxes must be gathered over and over again if the war goes on. It doesn't make any difference whether it is a rich man or a poor man, whether it is a corporation earning excessive profits or a business only making a bare living, there can never be extracted from the one or the other any more than there is to be extracted.

Now, where is the vast production of this country—estimated at some \$40,000,000,000 a year—largely distributed? There is a political incline who rants that it all goes to the few. There is a political imbecile who thinks that you can get enough taxes out of "big incomes" to pay for this war.

The hard, cold facts are that if the Government does not get the taxes to pay for this war out of the general public it will not get them at all, for the very reason that the great bulk of the nation's income goes to the few. Nothing better illustrates this actual division of income as between the few and the many than the payrolls of the railroads.

On those payrolls there are a little short of 2,000,000 workers from presidents and general managers down to track walkers. If it is conceivable that railroads could be properly operated without presidents or general managers or superintendents or treasurers or secretaries, then it is conceivable that all the money paid to them in salaries could be saved to the railroads or perhaps converted as taxes into the Government Treasury. But, as the recent report of the Railroad Wage Commission shows, if the salary of every railway "official" receiving from \$5,000 to \$100,000 a year were wiped out or converted into the Treasury for war funds, the whole amount would not be 1½ per cent. of the total payrolls of the roads.

Under the new railway wage scale the nearly 2,000,000 men will receive approximately two and a quarter billion dollars of wages and salaries a year. If, then, the Government took every penny from every single official now getting in the railway service \$5,000 a year or more, the Treasury would have from that source for a whole year about \$30,000,000. That

\$30,000,000—the total income of all the officials in the railway service getting about \$5,000 a year—would pay the expenses of our war, as they are now running—and they are to run much higher—exactly three-fifths of a day. But with a total payroll of two and a quarter billions a year, only 10 per cent. of that payroll would amount to some \$225,000,000. These hard, cold facts are no more true as to railroads than they are true as to any other industry or business. The average corporation or firm doing \$1,000,000 of business a year would be very lucky to get out of it \$100,000. The major part of all the rest would go to labor, directly and indirectly.

The annual production—the income of this country being some \$40,000,000,000, there is no manner of doubt that some thirty odd billions a year go directly and indirectly to the general American public. If the workers of this country, men and women, number 30,000,000, and if they average as high as those 2,000,000 railway employees average, then there would be upward of \$35,000,000,000 of production accounted for. Although more than half of all railway employees in recent days have received less than \$75 a month and although more than three-quarters—in fact, 80 per cent.—of the railway employees have received less than \$100 a month, it is a certainty that all the other workers in the United States taken together do not average as high as the railroad workers average. But if they average no more than \$500 a year, there would be more than \$24,000,000,000 accounted for out of the whole \$40,000,000,000.

There is, then, no way to get the money which must be poured into this war to win it except to take it from everybody. There isn't a man, there isn't a woman, there isn't a child, there isn't a baby that can escape paying the economic penalty of the present war.

Why not face the truth? Why not begin on this problem of financing the war with the knowledge which ought to be clear to any brain that is not impervious, that if you are to go on with it everybody must stand all the tax burden he can?

But if out of the few Mr. KITCHIN cannot get income that is not there to get, any more than he can get a gallon of water out of a quart jug, he and those who enact tax legislation with him can break the jug.

Any tax that kills an industry or a business is going to stop the revenues which can pour into and ought to be made to pour into the Treasury from that industry or business. Likewise, it diminishes the very income of the many who have been working in that field, getting out of it their livings, and paying out of it their dues, direct and indirect, to the Government.

Any tax that does not kill, yet throttles an industry or business, checks its flow of possible revenues into the Treasury.

Any tax that merely prevents a business or industry from growing deprives the Treasury of some taxes that might flow from a greater business with higher earnings and richer profits.

Any tax that weakens the capacity of a business or industry to produce effectively and profitably destroys its credit.

Without surplus income and without credit, a business, an industry, or an individual cannot lend the Government money, because such business, industry or individual without surplus income and without credit cannot get the money to lend to the Government.

The financial capacity of this Government to win the war depends upon revenue measures which will tax, directly or indirectly, every soul in the country. There is no other way to gather in the necessary funds. There is no getting away from it. This means not only the full corporation taxes that are safe, the full individual income taxes that are safe. It means taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, on every luxury and on many more things that are not luxuries. It means, if necessary, more taxes on letters, on telephone and telegraph messages, on checks, on all kinds of tickets. It means direct taxation of that and similar nature and it means indirect taxation—the taxation which goes into the commodity or service itself.

What else is the increase which the Government is now making in freight rates? The consumer eats the tax, so to speak, with his bread and potatoes, which were hauled at the higher freight rate on the railroad, the cost of that denser service going into the price of the loaf and the potato.

Nobody can say now what the limit of taxation is, because nobody knows just how much of what our people have been accustomed to eating and drinking and wearing and otherwise using the great American public, which divides the bulk of the national income, can do without.

Nobody can say now what the limit of production of war material is for the same reason. The American people, all working, cannot produce any more war tools than their total productive capacity as expressed in wheat, beef, steel, lumber and so on.

But anybody with just plain, ordinary sense can see that if the great bulk of the production of the nation goes to the great majority of the population, it is only from that same great majority of the population that the great bulk of the taxes must come, after the exceptionally profitable industry and business and the inordinately rich individual have given up the greater part, all, if you please, of their share—mathematically trifling, as measured against the grand total

of the whole of the national production out of which must come the treasure to win the war.

If, then, the men in Congress who make revenue legislation are going to finance this war largely with taxes, are they prepared to get them—taxes—by trying to get them—from the whole American people, the only source from which any power on earth could get taxes enough, or half enough?

## The Last Hours of a Great Public Opportunity.

In the few hours that will elapse between now and midnight the final opportunity to contribute to the second war fund of the Red Cross will be offered to the American public.

Already the people of this country have responded creditably to the appeal for money. They have given \$100,000,000, the minimum amount necessary to support the work of the society for the present. In some communities they have generously exceeded the quota fixed by the officers of the War Committee.

New York must write its name high on the honor roll of patriotically open handed cities. It is true that over-subscriptions are deceitful, that excess contributions figure set forth in percentages may misrepresent actual conditions. Yet, though the task assigned to the five boroughs was a great one, the spirit and determination of their population are equal to the heavy demands made on them.

Already numerous instances in which devoted men and women have literally given until it hurts have been reported. But in the majority of cases the sums dedicated to the Red Cross do not mean serious deprivation or even temporary inconvenience to those who have pledged them. For all who are in this situation there is still a chance to increase their offerings for the welfare of our defenders.

## The Case of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

What the attitude of the Government toward intelligent combinations in business will be hereafter has nothing to do with the decision of the Supreme Court in the United Shoe Machinery Company's case. Since the Government took over the control of the railroads it has been compelled by the necessity of the business to adopt for their regulation the very system of consolidation and cooperation in private management. When the Government itself assumed the responsibility of transporting the products and people of the country, it practically announced that all which was wrong one day had necessarily become right on the next day.

The abandonment of competing trains is an easily understood detail of this programme. Had it been proposed by the private managers of the roads it would have called out denunciation, investigation and probably prosecution; done by the Government, no demagogic bellowing of its wisdom has ensued.

The United Shoe Machinery Company, however, was prosecuted under the anti-trust laws, and the prosecution went to defeat without the intervention of Government control. The officers of the corporation were indicted so long ago that most of them must have forgotten the date on which the Grand Jury accused them. The civil actions have grown gray with waiting. And now the court holds the corporation and its officers to have been innocent of any offence, and sets them free to continue their business as they have conducted it in the past.

How much this prosecution cost in time, money, energy and wasted nervous force nobody knows. What it portends as to amendment of the law nobody can guess. Post-war necessities may require further modification of the anti-trust statutes, as industrial conditions have already convinced President Wilson that combinations of rivals in domestic competition must be permitted in the export trade. The whole structure of anti-business law, laboriously erected by unscrupulous self-seekers, who fanned popular ignorance to burning wrath, deserves to be torn down and scrapped; but this is a question outside the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and not decided in its vindication of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

## Getting Ready for the War of Commerce When Peace Comes.

After the war the seas will swarm with trade hunters. Every nation with a depleted treasury—and few nations will be rich—will try to sell its goods in every corner of the world. Germany, her cargo bearing fleets locked up, lacks her thin lips now. Her Foreign Secretary, Dr. von KÜLMANN, tells the Berlin Chamber of Commerce what Germany is going to do when peace comes:

"Future policy will have to see to it that Germany trade strives with redoubled daring and energy to travel once more on the open sea. The day will come when the genius of our leaders and the incomparable courage of our army and navy shall have obtained victory and peace for us—a day when ships will again sail the ocean under the black, white and red flag. On that day the German merchant and the German ship owner will prove to the world that they have no equals; that severe trials have only made them better qualified to take up competition again, and will prove that the proud motto, 'Nulli in Deum,' is appropriate to them."

The bit about victory and peace is, of course, gratuitous; evidently that stuff has to be fed to even a German Chamber of Commerce in these days. But the black, white and red, or some other German flag, will again sail the globe just as it had sailed for years, even in the absence of that Freedom

of the Seas which has been one of Germany's fictitious laments. Germany will try hard to market her goods, persistently using cheapness and long credits to offset her world-wide unpopularity, her lack of understanding of everything that is not German.

What will America do? We shall have the ships necessary for foreign trade; that is evident. Under Boss SCHWAB the Yankee shipyards are producing on an average one steel ship of 7,600 tons each day, and the work is hardly more than well started. Fifty of the new wooden ships are in the water, but not yet in commission. With such production as this, abreast of the output of the British yards, there is no question about having a great merchant fleet at the end of the war, even if submarine warfare should not be utterly ended.

Ships, however, do not sell goods. It will take men, and not ordinary brusque salesmen, to book orders for the American fleets of peace. Already the Government is looking, even advertising, for men who have ability enough to act as commercial attachés of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, accredited to our embassies or legations abroad. The call of the Department of Commerce for such agents says:

"Applicants admitted to the examination will be required to write a thesis on some given foreign trade subject and answer difficult and searching questions on economic and commercial geography and transportation, current events in foreign countries, the industrial development of the United States in its relation to export, and to know well at least one foreign language. Education and foreign trade experience will be important factors, and those most successful in passing the written examination will later be given an oral test before a board in Washington."

The pay of the appointees will be from \$4,000 a year "upward," with travelling and other allowances. How much "upward" the department will go we do not know, but men who can do all that the specifications call for are hardly to be had cheap. We must have good men abroad—better men than we have ever sent—if we expect to win in the drive for foreign trade.

## Save Wheat.

Some confusion has been caused in the popular mind by conflicting statements concerning the available supply of wheat. The fact is that the supply of wheat is now so short that we must not only obey all the restrictions that have hitherto been enforced, but must also economize still further in the use of the grain.

The Food Administration appealed yesterday to every citizen of the United States to go without wheat until the new crop is harvested and prepared for use. When it is available some modification of the orders now effective may be possible, but until that time certainly, and probably after it, the utmost care should be exercised to conserve for those who must have it the wheat that is on hand.

GEORGE MARONE, a workman in the plant of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, gave \$1 to the Red Cross war fund yesterday in addition to the two hours daily overtime which the 1,500 men of the plant are giving. MARONE had just returned to his task when he was mortally injured by his machine. Some one told him as he lay in the emergency hospital that his Red Cross money would be given to his family. He protested in addition to the fact that he could do even more to show his love for America and his gratitude for the home he had been able to provide for his children—The World.

Can such an example of devotion to the nation's cause be unheeded by those who can give more?

The 1918 wheat harvest began Saturday in Denton, Cooke and Wise counties, Texas. The sound of the reaper is as truly a sound of war as is the rattle of the machine gun.

The Boches are being beaten in the great grain fields of America. The memoirs of the Count von BENNSHOFF should be interesting reading. It is not probable that he will come to America for a lecture tour when the war is over.

The American soldiers on the Moldavia maintained discipline when their ship was torpedoed and sank as they stood by the boats ready to abandon ship. The same behavior marked the men on the Tuscania. In the field the men are cheerful and obedient. On water and on land the armies of the republic are proving their courage and their adaptability and their high devotion to duty.

## THE KAISER'S PUNISHMENT.

An Exhibition That Would Interest the World.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Governor Holcomb of Connecticut in a recent address at Middletown bespoke a fine feeling when he said that the Hun Emperor and his particular and close lieutenants should be hanged as other felons.

How crude; let him live, and apply a punishment that shall fit him, since none that can fit the crime can be conceived. Just build a cage of rods strong enough to turn a pistol bullet so that assassination would be impossible, and send them in this cage around the chief cities of the world labelled:

"These are the men responsible for deluging the world in the blood of the just and the tears of the innocent."

Then send them to St. Helena, put them in the dregs of peasants, give them farm tools and seeds and oblige them to earn their daily bread, honestly for once in their lives, or starve. D. G. BROOKLYN, MAY 25.

## THE REV. MAXWELL SAVAGE ON THE WAR.

M. J. Savage's Son Quits the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I ask for space for this letter to the Rev. S. C. Doan tendering my resignation from the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

Since the papers have mentioned me in connection with it I take this way of asking them to mention my resignation.

MAXWELL SAVAGE.  
LYNN, MASS., MAY 25.

## Mr. Savage to Mr. Doan.

MY DEAR MR. DOAN: I note from the daily newspapers that I was elected "director" of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice at the meeting on Thursday, May 23. Since my father's sudden death prevented my being present I could not at that time refuse to serve. Therefore I now write to advise you of the fact. Why? Because I am heartily in favor of social justice and therefore do not care to be identified with a group which, carried away by what to me is irresponsible individualism, cannot see that worldwide social justice depends on the winning of this war by the Allies.

I note that the committee of the Fellowship advocated the passing of the Pinkham resolutions and that the meeting passed those relating to consent to an armistice and immediate withdrawal of our troops from the front. I should think any sane man would see the need of "carrying on" until the Teutonic tribes are defeated. The only result of the meeting that I am all too glad to see is the loyal resolution of the Rev. S. C. Doan and his pointing out the fact that the gathering was decidedly not representative of Unitarian ministers, for which he deserves a vote of thanks. If I felt I could do any directing by accepting the directorship, I might resign. If the Fellowship ever comes to see that social justice morally involves more than two parties to a contract, namely, not only a man as the party of the first part and an idea which possesses him as a party of the second part, but also the people as a party of the third part affected for good or evil by the contract a man makes with his obsession, then I shall be glad to serve.

As it is to-day I hope I am too loyal to the ideals and purposes of the United States and Unitarianism to care to lead a group which to my way of thinking and feeling needs to learn by the heart the late Professor Royce's book, "The Philosophy of Loyalty," and my father's book, "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion."

Therefore, asking you to elect some one who could sympathetically direct as you desire, and hoping to continue my work for social justice, I am, Sincerely yours,  
MAXWELL SAVAGE,  
The Unitarian Church of Lynn, May 25.

## IS THIS RIGHT?

A Protest Against Alleged Ill-treatment of Certain Patriots.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have noticed lately, particularly in connection with this week's Red Cross drive, a growing spirit of intolerance for Americans of German blood or name that is disconcerting to young men, and menacing to our nationalism. I wish to cite a specific instance—not the only one, but the latest that has come to my attention and the most serious in its aspect; thereby furnishing evidence that this spirit of intolerance is a growing evil.

I allude particularly to the case of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann is pastor. This church is composed wholly of sons of German blood or descent, including comparatively few of German birth, but is intensely American in its thought, spirit and work. Its members subscribed largely to all the Liberty loans; gave generously in the first Red Cross drive; have given consistently and generously to the women's and girls' organizations, of time, money and labor, as represented in garments and bandages, to the ordinary Red Cross needs; and its service flag, under the 12 stars, is a service, blossomed with 125 gold. The last call under the draft is taking many more of its young men, some of whom are my friends, as were some of the first.

The other day, when the Rev. Dr. Heischmann went to the Brooklyn headquarters of the Red Cross for instruction for his workers in the second Red Cross drive, he told the officials he had 221 young men eager to serve, and asked for 221 canvassing cards. He was curtly informed that he "would wait them," and that he could not have them. He finally was given fifty-seven; he told further that he could not fill fifty, and the districts assigned to these young women were the most widely scattered of the poorest and most degraded districts of the city.

The hardly squares with good Americanism.

When these same young women, garbed in the costume of the order, marched in the Red Cross parade for instruction for his workers in the second Red Cross drive, he told the officials he had 221 young men eager to serve, and asked for 221 canvassing cards. He was curtly informed that he "would wait them," and that he could not have them. He finally was given fifty-seven; he told further that he could not fill fifty, and the districts assigned to these young women were the most widely scattered of the poorest and most degraded districts of the city.

The hardly squares with good Americanism.

When these same young women, garbed in the costume of the order, marched in the Red Cross parade for instruction for his workers in the second Red Cross drive, he told the officials he had 221 young men eager to serve, and asked for 221 canvassing cards. He was curtly informed that he "would wait them," and that he could not have them. He finally was given fifty-seven; he told further that he could not fill fifty, and the districts assigned to these young women were the most widely scattered of the poorest and most degraded districts of the city.

The hardly squares with good Americanism.

When these same young women, garbed in the costume of the order, marched in the Red Cross parade for instruction for his workers in the second Red Cross drive, he told the officials he had 221 young men eager to serve, and asked for 221 canvassing cards. He was curtly informed that he "would wait them," and that he could not have them. He finally was given fifty-seven; he told further that he could not fill fifty, and the districts assigned to these young women were the most widely scattered of the poorest and most degraded districts of the city.

The hardly squares with good Americanism.

When these same young women, garbed in the costume of the order, marched in the Red Cross parade for instruction for his workers in the second Red Cross drive, he told the officials he had 221 young men eager to serve, and asked for 221 canvassing cards. He was curtly informed that he "would wait them," and that he could not have them. He finally was given fifty-seven; he told further that he could not fill fifty, and the districts assigned to these young women were the most widely scattered of the poorest and most degraded districts of the city.

## EFFECT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY WASHINGTON NEWS UPON THE STOCK MARKET.

Firm Undertone in Spite of Continuous Selling With Orderly Declines—Interesting Factors Governing Speculative Sentiment During a Period of Price Readjustment.

By WILLIAM JUSTUS BOIES.

If anything were needed to remind the investment community that these were abnormal times the Government order to "work or fight" and the summary dismissal of all railroad presidents by the Director-General last week emphasized the war hazards in a remarkable way. Both moves were highly sensational, but both have been accepted goodnaturedly by a nation which has come to realize that being at war with Germany is as serious business as any Government ever engaged in. Nothing that has happened since the enactment of the conscription law has impressed such a large proportion of the population with what American participation in the world conflict really means as have these heroic measures to put the nation on the "war first" basis.

Some Striking Changes.

If it is possible for the Director-General of Railroads to put all railroad presidents out of office with a stroke of the pen it is conceivable that a situation may arise where the heads of great banking institutions who had not been 100 per cent. diligent in helping the Government finance the war might find themselves in a similar predicament. Nothing of this kind will happen, for the bankers are effectively supporting the Government in all forms of short term and long term borrowing. But with 70 per cent. of the country's banking resources under Federal control the federalization of our banking system has reached a stage where the Comptroller of the Currency has come to be the most powerful supervising official in the Government service.

The dismissal of the railroad presidents was based evidently on the theory that it was impossible for the operating officials to serve satisfactorily more than one master. This was the view assumed by the banking community, which pointed out that the responsibility of finding competent successors to the deposed officials was clearly up to the Government. Regarding a highly specialized service, which has been developed in this country as nowhere else in the world, it is to be hoped, therefore, that this change in the personnel of those in command of a great industry will not result in making a railroad cashier an official in the Government service. This will depend on what happens to the roads after the war is over and the serious work of restoring peace is taken up. If the new order of things takes away initiative and forces the presidents to give rubber stamp approval to orders issued by Government officers higher up few railroad geniuses will be developed, and the nation needs men of the James J. Hill, Collis P. Huntington and E. H. Harriman type.

Real Basis for Prosperity.

Further evidence of the unusual prosperity of the wage earners was furnished last week by the generous subscriptions to the second Red Cross \$100,000,000 war fund. The fact that the thrifty who a fortnight ago had made applications for the third Liberty Loan should have contributed very largely to the success of this great war effort is a fact that the people have not only the desire but the means to support any great undertaking with which they sympathize. The fact is that notwithstanding high living costs and increased taxes there are thousands of families with surplus earnings sufficient to provide for outlays and investments which were never possible before the successive wage advances of the last few months enabled them to strengthen their savings deposits in large cities. The fact that the industrial workers furnish a larger portion of the surplus than the country folk is a fact that is not surprising in view of the large unemployed fund in the hands of investors, who have been waiting for months for the peace rumors to come and before they can get their surplus. As the time approaches for the disbursement of nearly \$200,000,000 in semi-annual dividend and interest payments the small investor shows a restlessness as interesting as it is suggestive. The probability is that the war will not end as soon as he is able to size up the effect of the German drive.

Speeding Up War Activity.

New interest has been given by the Government's military programme by the selection of well known captains of industry to direct the Government's various productive activities. The appointment of Mr. Schwab and other successful business men to speed up

the doom of German ambitions. The Allies must do it because this war is only the first act in the world drama; Germany's attempt at world conquest, her attempt to establish a world empire, will be the second act. The German failure will reform the German nation and make her fit for partnership.

Many subjects of limited value to the general public are in curricula of universities; that is no argument that German must be taught in our public schools.

But up the study of German in public schools merely because it is the tongue of our enemies or weakens a nation's love for his own country," are not my arguments. I said to eliminate German because it is a well known fact that one of the vital national German aims is to make the German Kultur and Volkswelt and the German language as well as propaganda and special funds for German schools in foreign lands.

Germany desires to impose it on an unwilling world by right of might. By teaching German in public schools, I said in my protest, you help to make the German language a Weltsprache. I said in my protest to bar German is not sufficient—but an organized, very active, and universal propaganda for the English language and English culture, on lines indicated by me, in all Slavic and Latin nations, to counteract the German propaganda, is an urgent necessity for the future safety and prosperity of the United States and our allies. Russia is ruined by German propaganda attacking the war and by the Bolshevik anarchists under command of the cowardly Trotsky gang, who have encouraged their Jewish deserters. In any event Petrograd sounds to us better than Petersburg.

The war will not be won by hysteria—how arrogant to call anti-German and pro-American propaganda a nervous disease—but dropping of German from public schools will hurt the Germans.